LOCHMEDE

Vol. III. WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1889. No. 4.

A HIGH SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH.

Editor Lochmede:—A few days ago I was in conversation with a strange gentleman, whose name I failed to obtain. After a few minutes' talk on the advantages of South Florida, and its rapid growth, he spoke of the advantages of a high school at Winter Park for the education of the colored youth. In reply to the gentleman, I said it was a fact that such a school would be well attended, and the demand was very great. In short, I felt sure that the colored people would appreciate such a school, and would show their appreciation by the large attendence it would have. I further stated that hundreds of families had moved into South Florida from all parts of the country; their children are growing up without proper schooling, and a large part of the reason why they are not educated is the lack of better school facilities. I do want to see better schools, and I think that Winter Park can offer as great inducements for a high school for the education of her colored youth, and those who may come from elsewhere, as any town in Florida, but the thing that grieves me most is, that when I look at the financial condition of the colored people, I find they are unable to contribute heavily enough to build such a school as they need here. Therefore they must look to those whose coffers are filled, and who are able to contribute to educational and other public purposes. Every winter thousands of pleasure-seekers are pouring into Florida from the North. Hundreds of these pleasure-seekers, whose coffers are running over, would rather give a dollar to some ragged and uneducated colored boy to make a monkey of himself on the streets, than to give it for educational purposes. Let this be changed. Instead of upholding the ignorance of those creatures, who have had but little opportunity for education, let the spare dollars and time of those who have them go for some good purpose. No greater nor better thing can be done than to locate a high school at or near Winter Park. Is there one willing, among those that have and can spare, to make an offer of something? I have seen the need of a high school, and have promised to do my best to have one established here. I cannot rest contented until such a school is established. Who is willing to help? Respectfully,

G. C. HENDERSON.

Winter Park, Jan. 22, 1889.

WE give a prominent place this week to the above letter from one of our bright young colored citizens, because the object he advocates is one that is worth the serious consideration of our people. It is true the past year has been a hard one financially for many of us—probably this little paper has felt the shortness of money as much as any other business—but there are few who cannot afford their mite towards a good object, if they will, and there are many interested here upon whom the pressure of our hard times has made hardly any impression, nor lessened their resources for doing good in any appreciable degree. To them as well as those who depend on local business for their incomes we commend this matter as a subject for serious consideration. The arguments for popular education surely need no urging upon any of our people. We all understand the value of it in building up a safe and pleasant community to live in, to say nothing of the satisfaction of helping our fellow men. When the scheme shall be put in definite business shape we promise our modest contribution to it, and we hope that all who see this paper will bear it in mind and be ready to do a little if they cannot do much, or to do the handsome thing if they are able.

We trust those directly interested will not be offended nor discouraged if we suggest that something more than a general appeal and calling attention to the merit of the plan is necessary before any practical result can be looked for. A definite plan must be formed, and an organization effected, which will command the approval of those who are asked to give. Let those who wish to push the matter consult together, and with any others who can give them helpful advice, and decide just what they will undertake to do for a first start. Let the plan not go beyond the funds they may reasonably expect to raise, nor appear so insignificant that people will not think it worth aiding. Then let them seek a few able, honest and careful men, as trustees, who will command the unquestioning confidence of those whom they propose to ask for contributions, as well as those who are expected to patronize the school. Let them, if possible, be permanent residents and property owners here, so that there may be no doubt of their staying by and seeing the scheme carried through to a successful issue, even if it should be several years before money enough is raised to make a beginning. Then when they are sure they have a harmonious organization, agreed upon some definite plan of action, and certain of hanging together until the end is attained, they can approach people with confidence and self-respect, and they can count on a respectful hearing and consideration of their plans. People will not risk much with those who have only a vague, uncertain idea of what they want to do with it, or who are likely to let the scheme fall to pieces before they get anywhere, but a really good project, well organized, and in the hands of solid men who mean business, will seldom fail of the support it needs. Organize your scheme in good shape, friends, and then keep it before the public, and push it by personal appeals in private, and it will be only a question of time when you will get there. There is work in it, but if you go to work right and stick to it, you need not fear for the final result.

I like practical Christianity and true following of the Master. I weary of creeds and dogmas.—*John G. Whittier.*

The Microbe Theory.

Dr. Paul Gibier, who was sent by the French government to investigate the yellow fever epidemic, believes that he has succeeded in isolating and identifying the characteristic germ of the disease. The microbe is a little animal, about one sixtieth of an inch in length, which lodges in the alimentary canal and eats into the tissues, thereby causing hemorrhages. The blood which thus escapes is turned black by the digestive fluids, whence the "black vomit" which is characteristic of severe cases of the disease. The microbe also produces a poison, which is taken into the blood through the wounded surfaces, and causes death by blood-poisoning. The doctor has succeeded in transplanting the microbes to surfaces of gelatine, where by the liquefaction of the material which they produce, little conical pits soon become visible to the naked eye. The microbes themselves, being quite colorless, are only made visible, even with the aid of a microscope, by the addition of some coloring matter which they will absorb. They then appear as minute sticks or twigs. How they are introduced into the human body, and how to destroy them and neutralize their poison, are the problems which next demand attention.

The Phonographic Newspaper.

Subscribers to whom are rented machines can have left at their door every morning the waxy tablets known as phonograms, which can be wrapped about a cylinder and used in the phonograph. On these tablets will be impressed from the clear voice of a good talker a condensation of the best news of the day, which the subscribers can have talked back to them as they sit at their breakfast tables.—*Scientific American.*

Judge A. M. Bailey, formerly a rheumatic cripple in Wilkesbarre, Pa., is now a healthy, robust hero of Orange City. He tips the scales at 224 pounds, and trots the circuit of his orange groves five times—distance four miles—every morning, before breakfast, to keep his avoirdupois down. The Judge wouldn't go North to live if the capitalists up that way would give him all the anthracite coal there is there.

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WINTER PARK, JAN. 25, 1889.

A short time ago it was announced that the Florida Railway and Navigation Company had arranged with the Louisville and Nashville connections for a fast service of fruit trains to western cities. Now complaints are made that the actual time made is three or four times that advertised, and shippers are again discussing the possibility of getting their fruit to market before it rots. The agent of a Cincinnati auction house, located at Oviedo, proposes as an experiment, to make up a train of six cars, and go with them to Cincinnati to prevent delays on the road.

A new departure in orange shipping has lately been tried with good success. The fruit was neither boxed nor wrapped, but simply packed in the car in bulk, with a layer of wire grass on the bottom and paper around the sides. One car went to Washington and another to Philadelphia, and both arrived in good condition and brought good prices. The oranges were pine land russets, which would stand such treatment better than any others. Whether other kinds, especially hammock grown fruit, would go safely or not remains to be seen, but even if the cars had to be fitted with several tiers of shelves, the cost would be much less than wrapping and boxing, and we see no reason why a large part of the fruit for consumption in the cities should not be sent in that way. For country trade single boxes would still be needed, but it is possible that even these might better be packed by northern dealers, who as it is often have to repack what is shipped in boxes.

The Sanford *Mascotte* takes up the wail of the railroads who answer complaints about delayed fruit by the statement that the rates obtainable will not pay for a fast service. It says $100 a car would not pay the roads for fast freight service to New York. This we very much doubt, if the best possible arrangements were made for running solid trains through without unnecessary delay. But for the sake of the argument, let us allow them $150 a car. That would be fifty cents a box on 300 boxes. That is a sufficient rate beyond a doubt, and would be cheerfully paid by a large part of our growers if they could only get the fast service. What makes the case so desperate is that, let them pay what they will, they cannot get the fruit through in reasonable time. As between $100 a car and two weeks or more on the road, and $150 a car and three days on the road, there could be but one decision. The extra 16⅔ cents box would not be comparable with the loss by the present delays. Let us have the fast time with a guaranteed service, barring such accidents only as would lawfully release the roads in case of failure to run passenger trains, and there need be no fear of its not paying.

The *Mascotte* in discussing the possibility of fast fruit trains says that railroad investments in Florida have thus far not been profitable. We take the responsibility of saying that the statement is not true, although we do not doubt that it was made on the best authority. We would undertake to show from the books of any railway company in the State that has been decently managed that the road has made money far in excess of the average of railroads in other parts of the country. It may never have declared a cent of dividends since it was built; but if not it will be found to have spent in extensions and improvements enough to cover a very handsome dividend on its stock. Because a railroad company sees fit to spend its profits in adding to its property is no reason why it should demand of the public enough to pay dividends besides, any more than a merchant would complain that he made nothing because he enlarged his stock every year. Anyone who notes the enormous percentage of extension and improvement made by our roads will have no trouble in accounting for any reasonable profits that might otherwise be expected. The fact is there is no other State in the Union where railroads have so few obstacles to contend with, or so easy a chance to make money as here in Florida.

JOTTINGS.

Jerome Capen has been quite under the weather for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Crossman of the Thousand Islands, who keep a mammoth hotel there, are at the Seminole.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Lawrence are at the Seminole, and Mr. Lawrence is busy looking after his two fine groves here.

Mr. R. W. Given, who was was formerly city clerk at Sanford, is at Mrs. Guild's. He has been very ill, but is now on the mend.

Mr. Arthur Missildine is quite seriously affected with his eyes. He has been obliged to quit school and will soon leave for Charleston, S. C. to have them treated.

We had a long talk with A. B. Detwiler of the firm of Detwiler and Son, of Philadelphia, the past week. He is one of the largest fruit dealers in the North and was here on business.

Hon. F. A. Schroeder, ex-mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., was here a part of the past week, and left for Cuba on the 21st to look after his tobacco interests. He is one of the largest tobacco dealers in this country.

Capt. W. M. Davidson, traffic manager of the S. F. & W., accompanied by W. McCoy, general passenger and freight agent of the S. F. R. R., made us a little call last week and were entertained to the best of Col. Paige's ability.

Mr. Arthur Haines, father of Mrs. Dr. Barrows, arrived on the 22nd from California. He is eighty-two years old, quite infirm, and made the trip unaccompanied. Mrs. Barrows has not seen her father, if we are correctly informed, since she was a girl, and the meeting was a most joyous and happy one.

Her many friends here will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. L. A. Austin, which occurred at Middlebury, Vermont, on the 18th. She was a noble Christian woman, always busy with some good work, and her death is a severe blow to her friends and the community in which

she lived. Her husband and aged father have the sincere sympathy of everypody here.

The exposition at the Company's office has been increased by a large tea tray full of oranges, lemons, tomatoes, carrots, turnips and cauliflowers. We still hope that our people will interest themselves enough in this matter to keep it fully up, for it is visited by almost every person that comes to Winter Park and makes a fine advertisement with but trifling cost.

What might have been a serious accident occurred on Sunday evening, on East Park avenue, just north of the post-office. Mrs. J. S. Capen, Louise and Mrs. E. Capen were on their way home from Mr. S. S. Capen's, and in the inky darkness and severe rain their buggy, driven by Harry Moore, collided with Mr. Hopwood's mule driven by Will Wilson. The whole party were thrown out of the buggy, the faithful horse "Babe" was freed from it and trotted leisurely home, and beyond injuring the buggy a little and a skinned knee for Wilson, no harm of any kind was done. Would it not be well for everybody when they have to drive in such awful darkness to carry a lantern, so that anybody coming from the opposite direction may be warned in time to prevent collisions of this kind.

Our community has been very much stirred up lately over the troubles in the colored school. The facts seem to be, and the decision of the jury on the 22nd shows that Mr. Gant, the principal, had systematically falsified his reports to county superintendent Beeks as to the number of pupils in attendance, and as salaries are fixed in proportion to attendance, he thus increased his salary to nearly double what it should have been. His assistant, A. T. Redmond, was indicted with him, but, in the opinion of the prosecuting attorney, and all connected with the case, he showed conclusively that he had no guilty hand in what was being done. The verdict of the jury on Mr. Gant's case was guilty, but at this writing we have not heard what the sentence of the Court is.

Among the arrivals at the Seminole the past week were Mrs. Bonnethean and child, Jacksonville; G. W. and F. W. Canning, Boston; T. H. and J. M. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bradley, Mrs. Thos. Hillhouse and daughter, James W. Goode, Austin M. Coombes, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Osgood, M. T. Rosen, New York; Hon. John P. and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Goodhoe, Miss Kunath, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peterson, Mrs. W. F. Baird, Miss Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McCracken, A. B. Detwiler, Philadelphia; T. S. Childs and Edward P. Sumner, Worcester, Mass. M. D. Abrams, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bacon, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. A. Becker, Montreal; F. J. Phillips, Dr. Barnes, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. M. Gore, Edw. Hudnall and mother, and Geo. F. Jackson, of Orlando; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Kirk, Sioux City; F. Morgan, Jacksonville.

Prof. Buckner, of Germany, has been studying the rate at which germs multiply, and has shown that the time usually required for one microbe, or germ, to become two, by the process of division, is fifteen minutes. At this rate a single microbe would produce in twenty-four hours a million million million times the present population of the globe.

The "railway spine" has taken its place in medical nomenclature, and the "caisson disease" has also been recognized. Now a third has been added to the list, in a condition which has received the name of "electric prostration." Thus has a new industry created a new disease, for which the profession will be called upon to find a remedy.

An investigation of the physical conditions of the State of Florida will show that about ninety per cent. of the fruit and vegetable crop upon which the people must chiefly depend for their welfare and prosperity, is now grown and must continue to be grown south of a line drawn westward from St. Augustine to the Gulf.—*St. Augustine News.*

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The National Zoo.

It would be an excellent thing if the two Houses of Congress could pass, even at this short session when general legislation has so little chance, the bill introduced by Mr. Breckinridge, establishing a National Zoological Garden in Washington. If the bill does not pass now, there must be at least a year's delay and probably more in getting the project under way; and every delay is a serious loss. With every year the rate of extinction of our wild animals, which this garden is expected to preserve, becomes more rapid, and it is also to be considered that delay means the loss of both instruction and pleasure to a great number of visitors to the capital. There can be no doubt that if Congress should once authorize this institution it would grow with surprising rapidity. Large numbers of offers have been received from various parts of the world, from consuls and others, of animals to be placed in the garden, but these can not be accepted until Congress makes some provision for them.—*New York Tribune.*

How to Choose a Horse.

See that the horse stands squarely on its feet and that it does not toe out behind or toe in forward. Run your hand slowly and carefully down the inside of each leg. If there is a bunch there you will feel it. See that the feet are sound and well spread. A dark hoof, if sound is always preferable to a white or streaked one. Look sharp at the eye. A bright, full eye denotes spirit; a mild, pleasant eye, with a brownish cast, indicates a pleasant, affectionate disposition, while an eye with a good deal of white denotes temper. There is, perhaps, no other way to judge a horse's disposition so well as by a careful study of his eye, and too much importance can not well be attached to the necessity of a good disposition.—*American Agriculturist.*

After most painstaking experiments running through six months, with all kinds of rations, Prof. Whitcher, of New Hampshire, found that cows fed fifty pounds of silage and eight pounds of rye hay, costing 11.02 cents per day, did as well as when fed fifteen pounds of hay, fifteen pounds of cut corn stalks and eight pounds of meal, costing in all 26 cents per day. The silage was made from thinly planted and eared corn. The difference between 11 and 26 cents per day tells the story "why" some dairymen make money by dairying and others do not.—*Florida Dispatch.*

It has lately been discovered by Dr. Herold, of the board of health of Newark, N. J., that many cases of lead poisoning result from the use of bottled soda-water, the stoppers of which usually contain lead, which is dissolved by the soda-water.

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Having added a General Real Estate Department, those having property to sell, as well as those looking for investments, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Property will be shown free of charge and maps, circulars, etc., promptly furnished on application to

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LOCHMEDE

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We believe in the natural resources and beauty of our Town, our County and our State, and it is our mission to make others do so too.

Our capacity for usefulness in this way is only limited by our means, which depend entirely upon the support accorded us.

The work is for the good of all alike, and we therefore hope for the help of all to support our enterprise and make it a power for progress.

We send out our modest little sheet to show the world that our town, like our paper, though small, is neat and attractive.

We Respectfully Solicit the Patronage of All Interested in Winter Park.

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